1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Madhya Pradesh	16.04	33981	31.80	42400
12	Maharashtra	249.84	85590	805.99	74080
13	Orissa	27.86	65856	10.69	53450
14	Punjab	58.20	54906	67.00	60360
15	Rajasthan	9.48	35654	5.94	59400
16	Tamil Nadu	207.66	106766	383.46	108938
17	Uttar Pradesh	930.54	51668	1246.65	57212
18	Uttarakhand	-	-	76.86	61984
19	West Bengal	6.91	62864	13.49	79353
20	All India	1967.37	60006	3405.57	67531

* Fourth Advance Estimate

Statement-V

Production and Yield of Jute in important Jute growing States during 1987-88 and 2007-08.

Production: Lakh Bales

Yield: Kg. /ha.

S. No.	State	1987-88		2007-08*	
		Production**	Yield	Production**	Yield
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	1.59	1622	6.57	1971
2	Bihar	1.59	1205	12.51	1719
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	0.01	90
4	Orissa	0.51	1651	0.09	270
5	West Bengal	6.55	1545	82.16	2424
6	All India	10.43	1496	101.82	2246

* Fourth Advance Estimate

** Production in Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each.

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

790. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the genesis and objectives of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme;

(b) the criteria followed to decide rate of premium, crop-wise, and for computation of loss incurred by the insured farmer;

(c) the details of financial liabilities shared by Union and State Governments;

(d) the number of families of farmers brought under crop insurance scheme, State-wise;

(e) the percentage coverage by crop insurance scheme, State-wise; and

(f) the extension of benefits contemplated by Government for poor and marginal farmers and how far such benefits have actually been delivered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The genesis and objectives of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and disease; encourage adoption of progressive farming practices and to stabilize farm income, particularly in disaster years.

(b) Flat rates of premium for food and oilseeds crops and actuarial rates of premium for annual commercial/horticultural crops are charged. Flat rates of premium are fixed keeping in view the paying capacity of farmers. For working out actuarial rates, pure risk premium at the first stage is estimated' by considering variation in past yield of the insured crops. The estimated pure premium rates are then loaded by some parameters like inflationary trend in sum insured; data inconsistency etc. so as to arrive at applicable actuarial rates of premium.

The scheme operates on area approach. Accordingly, the loss/claims in a notified area becomes payable if there is a short fall in yield. In other words, if the current season's yield is less than the threshold yield of the notified unit area for the insured crop, all farmers in the notified area/crop become eligible for compensation.

(c) The financial liability on account of claims (for food & oilseeds crops) over and above the premium generated and for annual commercial/ horticultural crops above 150% of the premium collected; premium subsidy (10% of premium to small and marginal farmers); bank service charges (2.5% of premium collected from non-loanee farmers) and Administrative & Operational (A & O) expenses (20% of total A & O expenses) as provided under the scheme are shared by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 50:50.

(d) and (e) State-wise number and percentage of farmers covered under NAIS during 2007-08 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) Under the scheme small and marginal farmers are provided a subsidy of 10% on the premium payable by them. Besides this, claims to the tune of Rs. 660.94 crore have also been disbursed to 36.59 lakh small and marginal farmers during the same period.

Statement

State-wise number and percentage of farmers covered under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme during 2007-08

S.No.	States/UTs	Farmers covered 2007-08	Farmers covered as % of total
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2333702	20.24
2	Assam	19609	0.75

1	2	3	4
3	Bihar	912867	7.89
4	Chhattisgarh	708590	21.77
5	Goa	513	0.80
6	Gujarat	839415	20.30
7	Haryana	140741	9.21
8	Himachal Pradesh	13228	1.45
9	Jharkhand	742089	NA
10	Karnataka	636976	9.00
11	Kerala	33961	0.51
12	Madhya Pradesh	2221453	30.18
13	Maharashtra	1984308	14.97
14	Meghalaya	1319	0.62
15	Orissa	973145	23.92
16	Rajasthan	2834767	48.72
17	Sikkim	23	0.04
18	Tamil Nadu	557182	7.09
19	Tripura	1889	0.39
20	Uttar Pradesh	2397911	11.07
21	Uttarakhand	33293	3.74
22	West Bengal	1052878	15.51
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	176	1.47
24	Puducherry	2892	7.61
25	Jammu & Kashmir	6012	0.42
	All India	18448939	15.27

Production of oilseeds in Rajasthan

791. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oilseeds produced in Rajasthan for last three years, seed-wise and year-wise;

(b) the oilseeds which were covered by Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(c) the oilseeds which were fully purchased by FCI at MSP;

(d) if so, their details, quantities purchased in relation to the production thereof;